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## MISCELLANEA HISPANICA

### 1. GLOSSES FROM RIPOLL MS 59

This MS, dating from the middle of the tenth century, is one of a pair of copies of Priscian, which were already at the convent of Santa Maria de Ripoll in the following century, since they are certainly the two codices of that author mentioned in the catalogue of 1047 A.D. Indeed we may be sure they were written in that monastery's scriptorium, and there they remained till removed with the other components of this collection to their present resting-place, the Barcelonese Archivo. These two codices and a third of the same epoch in the Escorial are plastered over with commentary and glosses, interlinear and marginal: they thus give us eloquent evidence as to the state of learning in mediaeval Catalonia. It would be a highly meritorious work for some mediaevalist to publish and digest these glosses: for many a time words, ideas, and points of view must necessarily crop out in such texts, that are not otherwise traceable.

The series of notes here published is derived from an appendix, consisting chiefly of lexicographical observations by the various scribes of the MS. At first we have glosses to words in Priscian's own text; then notes to Virgil (quite desultory) dealing with the *Eclogues*, *Georgics*, and *Aen.* i-vi, thus testifying to a study of these portions of the poet's works; then we have a very remarkable phenomenon, nothing less than a Greco-Latin lexicon, showing that somebody at Ripoll was studying Greek, that is to say the monastery must have had at least elementary instruction in Greek as well as a fair school of Latin; finally a set of odds and ends gathered chiefly from Isidore, that great Spanish authority and general encyclopedist for the Middle Ages.

An examination of these glosses in their entirety convinces me that the Latin part rests on an archetype in some sort of semiuncial, and as there are very evident traces of Provençal influence, that semiuncial must have been of the usual or Roman type as distinguished from the Insular or Hiberno-Celtic. The Greek words show

the errors of transcription which characterize the cursive hands of about the year 700: so that the monastery must have had, or at least its monks must have had, access to a Greco-Latin glossary of the character here mentioned.

A page from this MS is to appear in one of the future numbers of *Palaeographia Iberica*. As for the abbreviations in the following word list, Gl.E. means the *Glossae Emendatae* of the famous *Corpus Glossariorum* of Goetz and Schoell, K the 1907 edition of Körting's *Lexikon*, ML the similar work by Meyer-Lübke (1911-), while Th.L.L. means the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*.

1. BRACA, glossed BELUA MARINA. This seems to be the *βραγός* of K 1540, ML 1264 (starred). A *belua marina* would be met with in the slime of *brevia*, or shoals near the shore.

2. BRADIUM for BRACHIUM occurs in: *Pelops. deus qui habuit bradium eburneum*. Here we have the Low Latin form; see K 1536, ML 1256.

3. BUTUS DICITUR INDOCTUS ET INSUPIENS. This occurs immediately after a note on IMBUTUS. Now it is perfectly possible that this is one of those artificial products of the mediaeval glossator's brain, in his effort to discover an origin or an etymology; but it is at least as likely that the word is genuine and stands in close relation to BUTIO, K 1668, ML 1424.

4. CANICULUS. DECURSIO AQUARUM. This is either a new word or a contamination of *canicula* with *canalis*.

5. CANTARE acts as an adjective in the gloss OPIPARE.CANTARE. Probably the word, if genuine, has something to do with *canēre*; cf. another gloss CUNEBANT (i. e., *canebant*).SPLENDEBANT.

6. CAPIUM and GARRIUM occur in glosses on AUSPICIUM and AUGURIUM: specimens of the inventive ability of the grammarian referred to under No. 3.

7. CAPRIFOLIUM, 'white honeysuckle' occurs in: *Ligustra.caprifolium est.habens album florem*. Incorrectly starred K 1892, but not ML 1652; the word is catalogued in Th.L.L.

8. CARDUS as against CARDUUS (starred K 1933, but not by ML 1687; occurs in Th.L.L.): *Cardus herba quae crescit in tectis domorum grossa folia habens*.

9. CERASIA.POMA. Has a star K 2084, though not ML 1823; in Th.L.L.

10. CERVISA (in Th.L.L.) is a gloss to FERMENTO; ML 1830, starred K 2111.

11. CLIDAS is glossed CRATES. This is the source of the words so frequent in French and the Provençal group, listed by ML 1988; K 2258 starred.

12. CORDEX.QUI BONUM COR HABET. Harper's *Lexicon* could already quote *cordicitus*. *Cordax*, formed on the analogy of *audax*, is found in Th.L.L., with the note that it has a variant *corderx*.

13. CORNULA means 'a cornel berry' in the gloss: CORNA (K 2521). UULGO DICUNTUR CORNULAE. Whether this be a new word, or for *cornulea*, or to be identified with *cornulaca* (Th.L.L.) is uncertain.

14. CORVUS MARINUS (K 2550, ML 2269), is a gloss to MERGES.

15. CUNGRUM, glossed PISCIS, is Low Latin for CONGRUM (nom. *congrus* or *conger*). See ML 2144.1, and K 2418 starred; cf. Gl.E. *Congrus*.

16. CYTAREHATOR is a gloss to IOPAS. A new word, to be added to our future mediaeval Latin Lexicon.

17. DRACOGA is found in the phrase: DRACONTA.DRACOGA UEL HERBA. This word is probably due to a Low Latin (or Romance) form *draga* (whence 'dragon') over which was written *co* as a correction: the transcriber then made a very common error, that of copying both the mistake and the correction. As for the addition of *herba* to the comment, that is due to a contamination with *tragacanthum* or *tragacanth*; see Gl.E.

18. ERPITIAE. A new word. It is a note to RASTRI, and is related to the word variously spelled with or without *h* and with *e* or *i*, the source of Fr. *harce*, *harceler*, etc.; see K 4576, ML 4141.

19. EXCORICARE is found in this note: GLOBERE (i. e., *glubere*).CUTEM DETRAHERE.UEL EXCORICARE. Here we have a choice of theories: this maybe (and I think is) a new word, or it stands for *excoriare*, or again it is to be changed to *excorticare*. For this last cf. K 3377, ML 2988 (starred by both).

20. FICA (feminine) for 'a fruit' occurs in the comment: PALATE (i.e., *palathae* in Gl.E.).FICE CONFECTAE.

21. GALETRO is glossed GLUTTO. Seems to be new.

22. GARRIUM. See above, No. 6.

23. GIMALUM, a word for 'glass,' appears in this statement: VITRUM ENIM GIMALUM DICUNT. It must be connected with Gl.E. HYALINUM. *g* here has the palatal value, elsewhere in this MS written *i* (in IENERE).

24. HIPPIARE.OSCITARE. Same note recorded by Gl.E.

25. IGNOMONIA is explained as NON GLORIA. Another invention.

26. LATTAS in the gloss: ASSERES.PALI UEL PAXILLI SEU LAPILLI IDEST PETRE MINUTE SIUE LATTAS; K 5468, ML 4933.

27. LEURARIUS, as a gloss to LEPOS, furnishes us the etymon for French *lévrier*, etc.; K 5533, ML 4988.

28. LICISCA, equated with CATULA in one note and spelled LICISTA in another, with the explanation *Licista canicula ex lupa et cane*, is already in classical Latin: see Dictionaries; K 5765 (starred).

29. LINCIOLUM is the Low Latin form for LINCÉOLUM, and appears in this codex in explanation of PEPLUM; K 5629, ML 5070.

30. LUSTRUM is found for ROSTRUM (also RUSTRUM) in this note: *Probuscida.lustrum elefanti dicunt*. Perhaps the verb *lustrare* in the sense of 'survey,' 'examine' may have influenced the word; note, however, that Gl.E. has ROSTRAT ἐπιζητεῖ.

31. MAIOR in the sense of *maximus* occurs in this gloss: *Draco maior est cunctorum serpentium*.

32. MANSIO is explained (with the addition of *parua*) as TUGURIUM. See K 5898, ML 5311; this meaning is confined to the Franco-Provençal territory.

33. MANTILE furnishes another bit of evidence of Provençal influence occurring in: *Gausape.mantile quod ponitur in mensa* (elsewhere used for 'handkerchief'). ML 5325.1, K 5915 (starred).

34. MERCATA, neuter, instead of *mercatus*: TRINUNDINUM.TRIA MERCATA; cf. K 6102, ML 5516.

35. Interest in the Greeks, and the possible source of the Greek glosses are disclosed in the following: *Minorca et Maiorca.insulae iuxta Hispaniam. ubi pars Grecorum est*.

36. A very important word, MUSARE, turns up in the following remark: *Triuium est.ubi multae uiae conueniunt.ibi solebant rustici pastores musare*. See K 6411 (starred).

37. NOMINIA *dicitur gloria*. Another invention.

38. PALPO furnishes a puzzle in this observation: PALPO.AUICULA; and on another occasion we are told that it is TALNA, for which our scribe then proposes to read *talpa*. Perhaps we have in the latter case the intermediate form between TALPA and Italian *topo*. In the former note, PALPO is a mistake for PAPILIO.

39. More examples of new and perhaps artificial forms are furnished by a pair of glosses in which appear PENISSIME, PENITISSIMA, and PROISSIME.

40. RARISCUS appears as the exegesis to LAMPOS. A new word? Or *coruscus*? We may also suppose an error for *asteriscus*.

41. RAUSETA (Provençal influence again manifest) is the gloss to CARECTA: K 7815.

42. RUMICE is offered in explanation of TRIBULE (cf. K 8199). RUMICA is already, in GL.E., the equivalent of *κόκκυξ*.

43. SALSITIA, the gloss to LUCANA, is the source of Fr. *saucisse*, etc.; K 8298.

44. SAURA (Provençal again) is equated with FULUA; K 8391.

45. SIRGUBA.CISTERNA UETUS creates difficulty. I think *sirguba* must be connected with *gurges* and stand in close ancestral relation with Italian *ser-* or *sor-gozzone*; K 4401.

46. SOCCUS as gloss to UOMIS is welcome as explaining *souche*, etc. Discussed by K 8833.2.

47. SPICOR in the etymology of *circumspicor* is another evidence of the tendency to etymologize *à la Ménage*.

48. SUPPEDIUM explained as AUXILIUM may be a genuine new word.

49. TEMPLA glossed as equivalent to TEMPORA is the long-sought Low Latin word starred by K 9432.

50. TRICABILIS, with its gloss MOROSUS, seems to give us another *new* word. Here MOROSUS must have the first syllable short; being derived from *mōra*, not *mōres*: the *tricae* stop and delay people.

51. VARIOLA, gloss to UARIX, removes the star from K 10004.

52. UUADIO as the equivalent of PIGNORE gives us another case of *di* for the modern English *j*-sound; and the word also enables one to remove the star from K 10329 (*wadjan*).

## 2. CODEX MATRITENSIS V 191

This MS of the twelfth century (its new number is 7514) is according to its back-title a copy of the Glosses of Isidore, but is in reality the dictionary of Papias. It is only mentioned by Von Hartel-Loewe, *Bibliotheca Patrum Latinorum Hispaniensis*, tom. I, p. 447. An earlier numbering is *Caj. I. Ord. 3<sup>a</sup>. Num. 33*, with the additional note *Tiene 114*; bound in green. These facts, together with the peculiar yellow parchment, make it probable that it was part of the collection brought to Spain by Don Felipe V, and that it is from Messina. This is the oldest copy of Papias that I have ever seen, and deserves the attention of any future editor of that Lexicon.

At the close, in a hand saec. XIII, is an interesting note in line with that series of labeling statements so current in antiquity and not yet out of current usage today: we remember *Punica fides*, how the Greeks and Gauls were to the Romans a set of liars, etc. This series resumes the traditions and current beliefs of the mediaeval epoch in a way worth recording.

De uiciis gentium. Inuidia Iudeorum. perfidia persarum. Astucia egiptorum. fallacia grecorum. Seuicia saracenorum. Leuitas caldeorum. Varietas affrorum. Gula gallorum. Vana gloria Longobardorum. crudelitas hunorum. Inmundicia suevorum. Ferocitas francorum. Stulticia saxonum. Duricia pictorum. Luxuria guascanorum. Libido scottorum. Vinolencia hispanorum. Ira britannorum. Spurcicia selauorum. Rapacitas normannorum.

De uirtutibus gentium. Hebreorum prudentia. Persarum stabilitas. Egiptiorum sollertia. Grecorum sapientia. Romanorum grauitas. Caldeorum sagacitas. Affrorum ingenium. Gallorum firmitas. Francorum fortitudo. Saxonum instancia. Guascanorum agilitas. Scottorum fidelitas. Hispanorum argutia. Britannorum hospitalitas. Normannorum communia. Grecus ante causam. Francus in causam. Romanus post causam. Francus grau us (?) Affer uersipellis. Tullius marcus

dixit.callidus affer eris.semper romane disertus.semper galle piger.semper hiberne celer.

Isti fuerunt christi predicatorum et discipuli.predicatorum fidei.et doctores gentium.qui ad predicandum missi has sortes proprias acceperunt. Petrus romam. Andreas albaniam. Jacobus hispaniam. Johannes asiam. Thomas indiam. Mattheus macedoniam. Philippus galliam. Bartholomeus licaoniam. Simon zelotes egiptum. Mathias iudeam. Jacobus frater domini. ierosalem. Judas frater iacobi mesopotamiam. Paulo apostolo cum ceteris apostolis nulla sors propria data est (?) quia in omnibus magister est et predicator electus.

(Once or twice the reading is uncertain, since the note extends to the very tight binding and is somewhat blurred.)

### 3. CODEX MATRITENSIS M 62 (1569), *saec. XIII ineunt.*

This MS is an oblong copy of Ovid, on the fly-leaf of which is a note in Catalan, worth recording as showing first of all the provenance of the MS, and in the next place, as exhibiting a very early attempt at a system of Romance grammar:

Nominatiuus el maestre.gen.t del maestre. Datiius.al maestr(e). Accusatiuus lo maestre. Vocatiuus.o tu maestre. Ablatiuus ablo maestre.

JOHN M. BURNAM